

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Woodstock College Inventory Number: BA-7

Address: 10900 Old Court Road City: Woodstock Zip Code: 21163

County: Baltimore USGS Topographic Map: Ellicott City

Owner: State of Maryland, Board of Public Works Is the property being evaluated a district? ☒ yes

Tax Parcel Number: N/A Tax Map Number: N/A Tax Account ID Number: N/A

Project: N/A Agency: N/A

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☐ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Woodstock College was established as an academic campus by the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits, as the first House of Studies built in the United States. The House of Studies, or Scholasticate, provided two advanced education programs to Jesuit brothers who had completed their initial introduction to the order in the novitiate program. One program was Philosophy, where brothers completed studies in philosophy, general academics, and a field of academic specialization. Following the Philosophy program, Jesuits often served as teachers in the Jesuit-sponsored universities, colleges, and preparatory schools. The second program was Theology for brothers studying for ordination. The academic campus was located in rural western Baltimore County overlooking the Patapsco River. The campus currently houses the Woodstock Job Corps Center, established in 1971, after the Society of Jesus closed Woodstock College and moved the seminary to New York City.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: _____

Jonathan Sapp
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]
Reviewer, NR Program

9/6/12
8/28/12
Date
Date

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The core of the academic campus of the former Woodstock College is represented in the main building (Building 1), the former science classroom building (Building 3), and the former library (Building 2). These three adjacent buildings, along with gazebos (Structures 18 and 19), the circular drive in front of Building 1, and the surrounding lawn, form a district that possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying Criteria A and C and Criteria Consideration A. The period of significance from 1867 to 1971 spans the years of the institution's operation. The areas of significance are education (Criterion A) and architecture (Criterion C).

Woodstock College was constructed between 1867 and 1869 as the first Jesuit Scholasticate, or House of Studies, in the United States (Criterion A). The opening of the Jesuit House of Studies in Maryland allowed Jesuit priests to pursue their advanced academic and theological studies in the United States. This resulted directly in increasing the numbers of American Jesuits who were available to serve as educators and priests during the first half of the twentieth century. The role of Woodstock College affected the wider educational community through the service of Jesuit teachers and scholars on the faculties of noted Jesuit-sponsored educational institutions, including Georgetown University, Fordham University, Boston College, and Loyola College in Baltimore, among others (Woodstock College 1944:11).

Buildings 1, 2, and 3 are stone buildings that represent the work of master stone masons employing the classical style (Criterion C). The architectural design of the main building (Building 1) is credited to both architect John Rudolph Niernsee, who worked in Baltimore, and Father Benedict Sestini of Georgetown University and, later, Woodstock College. No architects were identified for the science/classroom building (Building 3) and the library (Building 2). All three buildings embody the classical aesthetic in their designs, proportions, massing, and ornamentation and retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to represent the former Woodstock College.

The property was constructed and operated by the Society of Jesus of the Roman Catholic Church during its period of significance. However, the primary significance of the property lies in its architecture and in the role of the institution in educating Jesuit brothers and priests who then became teachers and scholars on the faculties of noted Jesuit-sponsored educational institutions. Thus, the Woodstock College historic district derives its significance from architectural distinction and historical importance (Criteria Consideration A).

Buildings 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, and 20 and landscape elements that date prior to 1971 no longer retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or association with Woodstock College. These utilitarian buildings have been altered substantially through additions, the application of modern materials, and alterations in windows and doors that occurred after the property became the Woodstock Job Corps Center. These buildings no longer appear as they did when Woodstock College was operational. The buildings constructed for the Woodstock Job Corps Center since 1971 do not possess significance.

In conclusion, 64 acres containing the buildings associated with the former Woodstock College and currently occupied by the Woodstock Job Corps Center were surveyed during this investigation. The investigation identified a historic district of 4.35 acres that possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The following elements were identified as contributing

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resources to the historic district: Buildings 1, 2, and 3; structures 18 and 19; the circular driveway and lawn south of Building 1; and, the flagpole.

Prepared by: Katherine Grandine, Travis Shaw
RCGA, Inc.

Date Prepared: July 2012

BA-7

1869

Woodstock College
Old Court Road, southeast of
Granite

This former Jesuit graduate seminary of theologate was built in 1869 of local granite. It once contained a classical library and colonial archives. The grounds contain old trees, gardens, a chapel, a priests' cemetery, and an observatory. Towers date from 1925. The property was sold to the State of Maryland to serve as a vocational training center for youth in 1971. A nearby stone parish church (BA-1580) that served the Granite neighborhood for a century burned in 1968. A fire caused by arson drove 430 Job Corps trainees out on January 16, 1979. The property is owned by the Board of Public Works.

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Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-7

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Woodstock College
other Woodstock Job Corps Center

2. Location

street and number 10900 Old Court Road not for publication
city, town Woodstock, Maryland 21163 vicinity
county Baltimore

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name State of Maryland, Board of Public Works, Secretary, General Services, State Office Building
street and number 301 West Preston Street telephone 410-260-7335
city, town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21201

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 5206 folio 389
city, town Towson tax map n/a tax parcel n/a tax ID number n/a

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	3 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	1 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	2 structures
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	1 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	7 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-7

Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Introduction

Woodstock College opened in 1869 as a House of Studies for brothers in the Society of Jesus, and was the first campus built in the United States to support advanced Jesuit studies. The college, or Scholasticate, provided two advanced education programs to Jesuit brothers. The Philosophy program allowed brothers to complete studies in philosophy, general academics, and a field of academic specialization. Brothers then were sent to teach at Jesuit-sponsored universities, colleges, and preparatory schools. The Theology program was for brothers studying for ordination. Prior to 1870, priests ordained in the Society of Jesus typically were educated at foreign seminaries.

The original building (Building 1), constructed between 1867 and 1869, is an imposing stone edifice designed in the classical style. The main building contained all functions required to operate the college, including dormitories, dining room, kitchen, chapel, classrooms, and supporting functions, such as an apothecary, storage, and other services. The college occupies a plateau above the Patapsco River Valley and once had a commanding view of the valley and surrounding farmland. Currently the campus is encircled by dense stands of trees that block all views of the surrounding countryside.

The physical plant of the college was expanded during the late nineteenth century to incorporate greenhouses (Building 12), a boiler house (Building 9), and recreational pavilions (Structures 18 and 19). During the 1920s, two major buildings were added to the college: a new science classroom building (Building 3) and the library (Building 2). These two buildings also were constructed of stone and ornamented using the classical aesthetic to complement the main building. During the twentieth century, additional buildings were constructed to support college activities. Support buildings included a garage (Building 4), a print shop (Building 6), employee housing (Building 5), a tailor shop (Building 7), and a carpentry shop/fire house (Building 8). The support buildings were sited opposite the west and north elevations of Building 1. All support buildings were utilitarian and were altered substantially during the 1990s.

The Society of Jesus closed Woodstock College in 1969-1970; the property was purchased by the State of Maryland in 1971. That same year, The U.S. Government through the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration leased 64 acres containing the former Woodstock College buildings for the Woodstock Job Corps Center. Over time, the Job Corps Center has added and altered buildings, and added landscaping to the campus. Many of these projects were accomplished by students in the vocational training program.

Major Buildings

The Woodstock Job Corps Center contains three major buildings that are constructed of stone: the main building (Building 1), the former science classroom building (Building 3), and the former O'Rourke Memorial Library, now the administration building (Building 2). All three buildings are imposing edifices that reflect classical design precepts and ornamentation.

The Main Building (Building 1) is the central focus of the campus. Building 1 is a massive building that currently occupies an E-shaped footprint with a central rear addition. The building reflects classical design principles and has symmetrical proportions. The original I-shaped portion of the building comprises the front (south) elevation and the southern sections of the intersecting east and west wings. The east wing housed the theologians, while the west wing

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housed the philosophers. The building is three stories over a full basement with an attic. The main portion of the building, constructed between 1867 and 1869, measures 316 feet long; the original sections of the two wings measure 166 feet in length (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LVI 1927:12, 24). A date stone with the date "1867" and a cross is located in the southeast corner of the west wing. The exterior walls rest on rubble granite foundations. The stone walls of the original portion of the building are ashlar blocks with a rock quarry finish laid in regular courses. A stone water table separates the basement and the first floor. Lighter-colored, rubbed stone quoins ornament all building corners. All stone was purchased locally from nearby Fox Quarry (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LVI 1927:13). The typical window openings throughout the building are rectangular with stone lintels and sills. The current windows are metal-frame replacement units with faux six-over-six-light muntins installed during the mid 1990s when central heating, ventilation and central air conditioning was installed in the main building (Peters personal communication 14 June 2012).

The south elevation is symmetrical with a central five-bay projecting section flanked by six-bay sections that link to the projecting east and west wings. The wings terminate in three-bay ends. The five-bay, central projecting section contains the main entry and has a rubbed stone belt course that separates the first and second floors. A square stone porch, added in 1928, has a granite floor and steps. The porch roof is supported by ten square pillars described as "composition stone" with plain square bases and Doric capitals (*Woodstock Letters*, Vol LVII 1928:562). The balcony on the porch roof has a wrought-iron balustrade. The main entry is through an arched doorway outlined with a rubbed stone surround with a keystone. The doorway contains modern paired metal swing doors with single glass lights set under an arched fanlight with wood tracery. The first floor windows have segmental arched openings. The second and third floor windows originally were elongated arched windows that lit the two-story domestic chapel above the main entry (Baltimore County Public Library, digital images 5884D10, nineteenth century, and 5655035, ca. 1925). In 1928, the former domestic chapel was divided into two stories and the rectangular windows at each floor were installed. A former doorway in the center of the second story leads to the porch balcony. A concrete ramp with iron balustrade leads to the west side of the porch. The five-bay front section is topped by a full pedimented entablature clad in aluminum. A round window with circular stone surround occupies the center of the front pediment.

The south elevation west of the main entry has three lines of nine round metal tension bolts. The bolts are located along the water table, between the first and second floors, and between the second and third floors.

The intersecting gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Numerous gable dormers project from the roof of the older section of the building, marking the conversion in 1882 of the open attic into dormitory rooms (*Woodstock Letters*, Vol LVI 1927:104-105). The dormers currently are clad in aluminum and have replacement windows. An open, aluminum-clad cupola is located off-center on the roof of the projecting main front entry. The cupola retains a wood finial. The entire cornice around the building is sheathed in metal. The original building once had numerous chimneys that projected from the roof. The chimneys ventilated the individual stoves that once heated the interior spaces and the dormitory rooms (*Woodstock Letters*, Vol. LVI 1927:25). The chimneys were removed from the roof after central steam heating was installed between 1898 and 1900 (Woodstock College 1944:1). All downspouts are modern circular metal spouts.

The east elevation originally was designed to match the south elevation and was the elevation first seen when approaching the main building from the east. The east elevation has a slightly projecting, five-bay central block flanked by recessed five-bay sections. The central block originally featured a full pedimented gable (*Woodstock Letters* Vol II 1873:44-45).

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The central block currently is spanned by a shed dormer containing five windows; the shed dormer probably was added in 1925 when the wings were expanded northward. The center windows in the central block have segmental arched openings. The doorway on the first story is an arched opening with an arched stone surround. The door is a modern metal unit. The entry is accessed by two flights of stairs with a metal railing.

The south elevations of the east and west wings are three bays wide. These elevations have full pedimented gable ends. The center bay windows originally were wide segmental arched openings flanked by rectangular openings. In 1971, exterior metal fire escapes were attached to these elevations. The central window openings were converted into doorways accessing the fire escape. The round windows originally located in the gable ends also were converted into doorways.

The north (rear) elevation of the original section of the building has open porches that span the second and third floors. The porches are supported by metal columns. Metal railings span second and third floor porches. The porch floors are wood. A band of short windows occupies the wood-enclosed upper section above the third story porch. Modern patio decks have been installed on the first floor level.

Six-story, square towers, added in 1898, rise from either end of the rear porches on the rear elevation (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LVI 1927:197). The towers housed the water system and contained bathrooms and showers for each floor; one bathroom is visible on the attic level. The towers were constructed of steel frame and brick and finished on the exterior with stucco over wire mesh. The towers are capped with octagonal wood-frame cupolas that contain the water tanks. The cupola bases have enclosed wood balustrades. Tall arched windows in the cupola have wood surrounds and keystones. The polygonal roof terminates in a bulbous finial. The rear elevations of the towers have rectangular window openings; single arched windows are located just below the cupola bases.

A major construction program was undertaken in 1925 to expand the main building. This program comprised the chapel addition that projects from the center of the north (rear) elevation of the main block and the northward extensions of the east and west wings (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LXXIII 1944:270-272). A "1925" date stone occupies the northeast corner of the chapel addition. The chapel addition is three stories in height. The chapel originally occupied the second and third floors, which currently is the recreation hall. The exterior walls are constructed of steel frame and faced with irregularly coursed, rough-faced ashlar granite blocks. The walls are ornamented with light-colored stone belt courses and door and window surrounds. The chapel adopts a Latin cross plan. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The eave features a cornice with returns at the gable ends. A wood cupola projects from the roof. The cupola rests on an octagonal base. Wood columns support a domed copper roof capped with a Latin cross. Large arched windows with stone surrounds light the east and west elevations of the chapel, while paired rectangular windows light the first story. Circular windows are located in the north and south elevations of the transepts. An arched doorway with a single metal door is located in the center of the first floor of the north elevation. Segmental arched openings mark covered walkways that access the rear of Building 1.

The northward extensions of the east and west wings also are constructed of steel frame with ashlar granite blocks, similar to the original walls of the main building. The wing additions are four stories in height with full basements. The wing additions have nearly flat roofs that feature continuous shed dormers above a metal-clad cornice on the east and west elevations. Gable dormers appear on the north addition of the east wing. The east wing extension was planned to continue

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the existing design of the older building with five bays that project slightly from the elevation flanked by five additional bays. An arched doorway with a stone surround and keystone is located in the middle of the slightly projecting section of the addition. The north ends of both new wings have full pedimented, three-bay, gable ends. They also have exterior metal fire escapes attached to the center bays. A stone flu rises from the foundation along the north elevation of the west wing addition. The doorways in the north elevations of the new wings are rectangular openings with transoms.

The former Philosophers' Recitation Building, also known as the Science Building (Building 3) was constructed in 1927 west of the west wing of the Main Building (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LXXIII 1944:272). The three-story building with full basement is classical in style. The building is constructed of ashlar, rock-faced, coursed granite with a polished stone belt course between the basement and first floor. The flat roof features a wide molded metal cornice with an ornamental gable peak in the center of the south elevation. The south elevation has five symmetrical bays; all other elevations are asymmetrical. The central bay of the south elevation under the ornamental gable slightly projects from the main building elevation and features two windows per floor. A band of four windows and a single window flank the central bay. All windows throughout the building are replacement units with dark glass and faux muntins. All window openings have polished stone lintels and sills. The main entry is in the center of the first floor of the east elevation. The doorway features a wood-frame, 22-light transom and 6-light sidelights with wood panels. The doorway has a polished stone lintel. The door is a metal unit with a single light. The door is accessed by two sets of concrete steps with a metal railing. An exterior metal fire escape was added to the west elevation of the building in 1971.

The science building is connected to Building 1 by a two-story, enclosed bridge on the upper floors. The bridge also was constructed in 1927. The bridge is concrete-frame construction with concrete piers. The exterior walls are stuccoed. The structure has a metal cornice and an ornamental gable roof in the center of the north and south elevations. Four windows light each floor. Doorways were installed in former window openings in Building 1 at the time the bridge was constructed. A doorway also was installed in the first floor of Building 1 below the bridge. The doorway is accessed by concrete steps with a wrought iron railing (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LVI 1927:393-394).

The former O'Rourke Memorial Library, now the administration building (Building 2), was constructed 1929-1930; the cornerstone was laid in November 1929 in the northeast corner of the building (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LXXIII 1944:272). The two-story building rests on an exposed basement. The building was designed in the classical style. The building has a rectangular footprint with projecting bays on the north and south corners of the east and west elevations. The exterior walls are constructed of tooled, coursed, ashlar granite. Polished sandstone quoins ornament all corners and window surrounds. All elevations have polished stone belt courses. The flat roof has an ornamental metal cornice below a stone-capped parapet wall. A date stone that reads "A.D. 1929" with a cross occupies the northeast corner of the building. All windows are one-over-one-light, replacement units with dark glass. The second floor windows have fixed transoms.

The center bay of the east elevation contains a monumental entrance. An arched doorway has paired doors set under an arched fanlight with wood tracery. Each door is wood paneled with nine lights. The doorway has a polished stone arched surround with rosettes in the corners. The words "Rev. John H. O'Rourke, S.J./Memorial Library" flanked by crosses are carved above the doorway. The second story window above the doorway has a carved stone surround capped by a projecting stone lintel supported by carved scrolled brackets. The main entry is accessed by two tiers of staircases. Two

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curved stone staircases join at a landing with a single set of stairs leading to the doorway. The steps are enclosed by thick stone walls.

A two-story projecting bay that contains an interior staircase is located on the north elevation of the building. An exterior metal fire escape was applied to the southwest corner of the building in 1971.

Woodstock College Support Buildings

Seven support buildings and two utility structures constructed for Woodstock College survive on the campus. These utilitarian buildings typically were sited close to Building 1 opposite the west and north elevations. The original building materials and appearances of these buildings have been substantially altered through exterior modifications completed for the Woodstock Job Corps Center during the 1990s.

The greenhouse mechanical building (Building 12) was constructed ca. 1880 (*Woodstock Letters* Vol XVIII 1889:126). Originally the brick structure was flanked by metal-frame and glass greenhouses, which were removed by 1985 (Baltimore County Public Library, digital image 5448E20, ca. 1880s; BA-2301). A second greenhouse (BA-2301) was located north of Building 12; it was removed in 1985. Building 12 is one story with a partial basement. The one-bay by one-bay building is constructed of all stretcher bond brick. The building has projecting brick piers with wood capitals. The roof is sheathed in asphalt roofing. Circular windows are located in the upper gable ends. Central doorways in the north and south elevations are contained in arched brick surrounds. The doorways have arched fanlights. The doorways in the east and west elevations have applied arched wood surrounds. A square brick chimney stack projects from the roof ridge; the chimney stack was reduced in height.

The former Boiler House (Building 9) is a two-story brick building constructed in 1899-1900 to house the new boilers formerly installed in the north end of the east wing. In April 1898, the location for the new boiler house was staked. A German firm began construction of the tall circular brick chimney in September 1898; the chimney was completed in 1899. The new boilers became operational in February 1900 (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LVI 1927:195-196). The building occupies an L-shaped footprint. The west and south elevations are finished in exterior insulation finish system (EIFS) applied during the late 1990s. The original brick construction is visible on the northeast corner of the building. The brick is laid in 5:1 common bond. The window and door openings in the oldest section of the building are topped by segmental arches. The windows have stone sills. All doors are metal units. All windows are modern replacement units; some window openings have been enclosed to accommodate vents. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A wood-frame, hipped roof, ventilation cupola rises from the roof ridge. The wide eaves are clad in metal. The tall circular brick chimney rests on a square base. The detached chimney is located south of the building.

Three additions have been appended to the boiler house. In 1923, a two-story addition was constructed on the east elevation to house the blacksmith shop and a machine shop (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LII 1923:307). This building is constructed of 7:1 common bond brick. The addition has a flat roof. A metal overhead door occupies the south elevation. Four bays of modern replacement windows light the east elevation of the addition.

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In 1978, a welding shop was added to the northwest corner of the building (Woodstock Job Corps Center drawings files). The two-story addition is constructed of 5:1 common bond brick. The addition has a metal door in lower level on the east elevation. The hipped roof was extended to incorporate the addition.

During the 1990s, a one-story, shed-roof addition was constructed east of the welding shop addition. This section has an EIFS finish applied during the late 1990s. This addition has metal doors on the lower level and modern window units.

The former print shop (Building 6) was built in 1932 (Department of Labor 2012) on the site of the former workmen's quarters known as the Claver Mansion, which burned in January 1913. The one-story print shop was described as built of cinder block with a wooden roof under slate shingles (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LXXX 1951:55, 57; Vol XLII 1913:134). Building 6 originally was a five-bay building with a wide central doorway in the center bay. Between 1957 and 1964, the building was widened along the west elevation and lengthened two bays on the south elevation (Historic Aerials 1957, 1964; Woodstock Job Corps Center drawing M-3 Job WS-291-712, 1971). A one-bay addition was added on the south elevation of Building 6 ca. 1990.

Building 6 currently is finished with EIFS, which was applied during the late 1990s (Kelly personal communication 3 July 2012). The east elevation contains seven bays. The bays are defined by engaged piers. Five bays contain window openings with glass block. One bay contains a single metal door set in an applied ornamental stone veneer surround and accessed by a concrete ramp. The stone veneer was applied ca. 2005 as a student project (Kelly personal communication 3 July 2012). Another bay contains a wide opening with a single metal door, which is accessed by a concrete ramp and concrete steps. A loading dock spans the northern two bays of the building. The north end has three bays with an off-center doorway flanked by glass block windows. The doorway contains a single metal door in a brick surround. The gable roof has a shed extension along the west elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. All eaves are clad in metal.

The southernmost bay of the building, added ca. 1990, is finished in EIFS with an all-stretcher bond brick base. The south and west elevations are blind. The east elevation contains a single metal overhead door. This addition has an offset gable roof with skylights.

The former garage (Building 4), constructed ca. 1932 (Department of Labor 2012), exhibits many types of building materials and four periods of construction. The south end of the building appears to be the oldest section. This section is two stories with a coursed ashlar stone end wall. The upper and lower levels originally housed vehicles. The upper level had open bays for vehicle maintenance work (Peters personal communication 14 June 2012). The east wall of the upper level originally contained three bays of paired swing doors (Woodstock Job Corps Center drawings files 1971). The east wall currently is clad in horizontal wood siding. The lower level is finished with brick veneer and EIFS. The intersecting gable and hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The gable end facing east has an octagonal window and a wood-slatted, hipped-roof cupola. A maintenance shop addition extended the building northward to form an L-shaped footprint. This addition was constructed after a 1951 fire destroyed an adjoining building and appeared on a 1957 historic aerial (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LXXX 1951:55; Historic aerial 1957). In 1978, a one-story brick addition was constructed on the east elevation to expand the automobile mechanic shop (Woodstock Job Corps Center drawing 1975). This gable addition has one overhead metal door in the south elevation and two modern windows in the east elevation. During the 1990s, a vinyl-sided addition was constructed along the north elevation to house the carpentry shop (Baltimore County Public

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Library, aerial digital image 1990). The vinyl-sided addition has a three-bay front with a wide central metal door. All windows are modern units. The west elevation of the building is finished in EIFS applied during the late 1990s.

The former employees' dormitory (Building 5) was constructed between 1951 and 1957. This building replaced workers' housing that burned in 1951 (Historic Aerial 1957; *Woodstock Letters* Vol LXXX 1951:55; Peters personal communication 14 June 2012). Building 5 is a two-story building that occupies an L-shaped footprint. The building is reported to be load-bearing masonry resting on a concrete foundation (Department of Labor 2012 Vol II:23). The building has concrete corner posts. The exterior walls are finished in EIFS applied during the 1990s. The three-bay, front-facing gable on the east elevation has a central doorway flanked by windows. The openings have molded wood surrounds. Ornamental stone veneer applied in 2004 accents the base of the gable end, the window and door surrounds, the building corners, and the gable (Kelly personal communications 2-3 July 2012). A square metal vent is located in the upper front gable. One-over-one-light, aluminum frame windows light the upper level of the building. The ground floor walls are blind. The intersecting gable and hipped roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The eaves have metal gutters. A one-story, hipped roof section is located on the south elevation of the building. A single metal door occupies the east elevation of this section. A detached square brick chimney stack rises along the northeast corner of the building.

The former carpenter shop (Building 8) was constructed between 1957 and 1964 (Historic Aerials 1957, 1964). The two-story building has 13 asymmetrical bays along the north and south elevations and three bays in the west end. The building is constructed of load-bearing masonry and finished with all stretcher bond brick veneer and EIFS applied during the late 1990s (Department of Labor 2012 Vol II:37; Kelly personal communication 2-3 July 2012). The building originally had asbestos shingle siding (Woodstock Job Corps Center drawings files). The eastern two bays of the north elevation originally contained garages for the fire trucks (Peters personal communication 14 June 2012; Baltimore County Public Library digital image 6043066, 1950s). One former garage bay has been infilled. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingle roofing. The wood-frame windows are one-over-one-light units. All doors are single or paired metal units. The rear (north) elevation has three, one-story projecting additions to accommodate storage. The additions have shed roofs. Two additions are brick and one addition is finished in EIFS.

The former tailor shop (Building 7) is a one-story, load-bearing masonry building (Department of Labor 2012 Vol II:32). The building was identified as the tailor shop on a 1971 plan of the Woodstock Job Corps Center. The tailor shop probably was constructed ca. 1955 to replace the tailor shop that was destroyed in 1951 (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LXXX 1951:55). The building rests on a concrete foundation. The oldest portion of the building is the three-bay center section under a front-facing gable roof. This section contains steam radiators linked to the campus steam heating system. The north and south exterior walls of the center section are finished with EIFS applied during the late 1990s. The upper gable end is stuccoed in a circular pattern. The central door is a metal unit and the windows are modern replacement units. The original building was tripled in size through the construction of additions along the east and west elevations. A wood-frame, vinyl-sided addition was constructed on the east elevation during the late 1980s or early 1990s; a concrete-block addition was constructed on the west elevation during the late 1990s (Kennedy personal communication 14 June 2012).

Two inactive wells remain from pre-1971. The earliest source of water was from a local stream that ran through the property. The water was pumped to water tanks in the main building attics. An artesian well was dug and a new pumping station was constructed when the new water towers were constructed in 1989 on Building 1 (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LVI

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1927:197). A partially collapsed brick structure located south of well No. 20 may be the remains of the 1898 well. The openings have segmental arches. A concrete slab over a possible cistern is located at the rear of the well house.

In 1923, another artesian well (Structure 20) was dug (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LII 1923:307). The one-story brick well house has a flat concrete slab roof. A single doorway occupies the north elevation. One opening is located in the side elevation.

Landscape Elements

Landscape elements remaining from Woodstock College include the formal circular drive south of Building 1, and two sets of pavilions. The circle dates from 1873 when a statue of Jesus and a flagpole were dedicated there (*Woodstock College* 1944:5). The circle was a grassy area; some historic photographs show dispersed small trees. The flagpole currently is located south of the circle. The metal flagpole rests on a stone base engraved with "XKAV IVL AN MDCCCLXXII," which indicates the dedication date of July 1872. After the transfer of the property to the Job Corps, the circle was landscaped with the current tree planting configuration and a fountain (*Woodstock Job Corps Center* historic photograph ca. 1971). The current fountain, Structure 38, was installed as a vocational student project ca. 1995 (Peters personal communication 2 July 2012).

Two sets of pavilions are located south of Building 2. The pavilions are accessed by an overgrown path that once provided access to a wider series of pathways throughout the complex. The philosophers pavilion (Structure 18) may have been constructed as early as 1873 (*Woodstock Letters* Vol II 1873:45). In 1893, the pavilion underwent "extensive repairs" including the installation of a smooth pavement of cement (*Woodstock Letters* Vol XXII 1893:560). Structure 18, currently called the Victorian pavilion, is a polygonal pavilion set on a circular concrete base. The conical roof is supported by square wood posts and has an elaborate wood-frame roofing system. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and has exposed rafter ends. Jigsawed scrollwork frieze ornaments the eave.

The twin pavilions of the theologians (Structure 19) were constructed in 1893 (*Woodstock Letters* Vol XXII 1893:560). These pavilions rest on tall circular rubble stone bases that rise from the downward slope of the plateau. The pavilions are accessed by supported boardwalks. Metal poles support the bell shaped roofs sheathed in copper. Scrollwork brackets ornament each upright post. Metal railings surround the pavilions and the walkways. The two pavilions once offered a panoramic view of the Patapsco River valley. Currently, dense trees block views of the valley.

The primary access road to Woodstock College leads from Old Court Road westward to the main building. In 1941, the entry was reconfigured into two curved access roads that converged into a single road and paved in asphalt (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LXX 1941:306). The current entrance to the property has a third road segment placed between the two curved road sections. A 1971 plan depicted two entry roads that originally approached the main building. The southernmost road terminated at the circle in the front of Building 1. The second road was located slightly further north and led to the rear of Buildings 8 and 9. The current entry to the campus is a single road that passes south of the priests' cemetery and appears to merge the two former roadways. Since 1971, the road network on the campus has been expanded to encircle the main building and to provide vehicular access to all the buildings. Paved parking lots have been added around the major buildings.

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Many pathways were established to facilitate walking around the grounds. A brick walkway was constructed around Building 1 soon after the building was completed (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LVI 1927:24). The brick walkways were replaced with concrete walkways in 1925 (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LVI 1927:272). Many concrete sidewalks and pathways have been installed by the Job Corps Center as evidenced by the Job Corps seals placed in the concrete work.

The grounds surrounding the complex originally were landscaped with gardens, statuary and shrines. No elements of the gardens and shrines of the former Woodstock College remain intact. All religious statuary was removed from the buildings and grounds. The lawn south of Building 1 now contains gardens planted by Job Corps landscaping students and a basketball court. The former shrine to Our Lady has become an inaccessible ruin. The Via Sabetini, known as the Mile Path, once encircled the base of the plateau. Some portions of the pathway may be located in the surrounding woods, but the path is no longer marked or maintained.

Post 1971 Buildings, Structures, and Landscape Associated with the Job Corps Center

The security gate house (Building 10) was built ca. 1975 for the Job Corps Center. No building appears in the location of the present Building 10 on a 1971 plan of Woodstock College (Woodstock Job Corps Center drawings files). The one-story, asymmetrical building is constructed of textured concrete block. The intersecting gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has a metal and glass door in a projecting vestibule on the southeast corner. Fixed glass windows also are located in the southeast corner of the building. A former doorway on the east elevation has been infilled. A three-bay by two-bay addition extends westward from the security office. This addition has a central metal door and modern one-over-one-light windows.

Building 10A, installed in 1990, is a one-bay by one-bay, one-story storage shed sheathed in T-111 siding. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The building has a gable roof and a door in the east elevation.

Building 14 was constructed in 1991 as the gymnasium. The one-story building rests on a concrete slab foundation. The walls are paneled metal. The off-set gable roof is sheathed in panelized metal. The walls are blind with exception of metal vents. The main entry is through a one-story, stuccoed projection on the north end. Metal vents project from the shed roof of the projection. Paired metal doors provide access to the building.

Building 17 was constructed in 1991 as a storage building. The one-story building rests on a poured concrete foundation with concrete-block walls. The exterior is stuccoed. The building has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A concrete-block firewall projects above the roof, dividing the building into two bays. A single metal door accesses each bay.

Building 25 was constructed in 1995 as a multiple shop storage building. The one-story building is constructed of all stretcher bond brick on a concrete slab foundation. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The building has four metal doors in the south elevation.

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Building 8A was constructed in 1988 as a student store. The asymmetrical 4-bay by 2-bay, two-story building is wood frame. The exterior walls are finished in EIFS. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has a wrap-around porch supported by turned columns. The main entry contains a metal door.

Building 8B was constructed in 1995 as a facilities maintenance storage building. The one-story building is constructed of all stretcher bond brick on a concrete slab foundation. The building has two metal doors in the south elevation. A brick soldier course is located over the doorways on the south elevation and along the foundation on the east elevation. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rear elevation is stuccoed.

Building 11 was constructed in 1984 for brick storage. The one-story building was constructed using student labor. The south elevation is brick with concrete-block accents; the east elevation is stone; the north elevation is concrete block; and, the west elevation is stuccoed. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A metal overhead door is located in the east elevation and a single metal door is located in the west elevation. This was the location of the former Quonset hut storage building (Peters personal communication 14 June 2012).

Building 24 was constructed in 1998 for stationary engineering storage. The one-story building rests on a concrete foundation. The lower walls are finished with EIFS while the upper walls are aluminum-sided. The gambrel roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single metal door occupies the south elevation.

Building 13 was constructed in 2002 as the home builders institute office. The one-story building rests on a raised concrete foundation. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The windows are modern units. A single door occupies the east elevation. A brick stoop with steps leads to the doorway. An elevated wood deck is located on the west elevation.

Buildings 34 and 35 are one-story temporary classroom trailers installed in 2010.

A newly constructed building is located west of Building 8. This building has vinyl clad walls on a raised concrete foundation. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt roll roofing. A doorway is located in the west gable end and is accessed by an open wood porch.

Two metal water storage tanks are located north of Building 1. The metal overhead water storage tank supported by a central pipe and four metal legs was installed in 1971. A metal marker on the tower reads "Universal Tank/Iron Works Inc./Indianapolis, Indiana/1971." The white bulbous water tower with the single pipe was installed during the mid 1990s (Peters personal communication 14 June 2012).

Three inactive well houses (Structures 21, 22, and 23) date from 1988 and 1993. All three well houses are one-story structures that rest on concrete slab foundations. The walls are finished with pebbled concrete. The roofs are concrete slabs. Metal doors are located in the front elevation of each structure.

Other utilities installed by the Job Corps Center include electric substations. One small substation is located east of the east wing of Building 1. A cooling tower for the heating and ventilation system is located east of Building 1. The

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equipment is contained in an enclosure constructed in 1990. The enclosure is constructed of stone pillars with concrete caps on a concrete slab. Metal panels complete the side walls.

A water treatment plant (Building 29), constructed in 1990, is located at the base of the hill southwest of Building 14. The plant comprises a one-story concrete building that houses the mechanical equipment and the testing office. A concrete aerator and tanks stand south of the building at the base of the hill. The entire complex is roofed with a shallow gable roof supported by steel supports. A one-story, concrete block building is located south of the aerator building. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a concrete slab roof. Metal doors are located in the north elevation and glass block window openings appear in the south elevation.

Pavilions constructed by the Job Corps include a bus pavilion (Structure 33) and four outdoor smoking pavilions. Structure 33 rests on a poured concrete slab. Square wood posts support a gable roof sheathed with asphalt roll roofing with a wood eave. The smoking shelters are metal-frame structures with fabric roofs.

Recreational elements in the landscape reflect current student interests. A basketball court installed in 2010 is located north of Building 1, while a second basketball court, installed in 2002, is located southeast of Building 2. Other Job Corps student projects include the Celtic cross paved garden installed in 1999 east of Building 2 (Bayhurst personal communication 2 August 2012). This garden contains a wrought-iron gazebo (Structure 40) dating to 1990 that is a stylized copy of the 1893 theologian pavilions (Department of Labor 2012). The landscaping west of Building 12 also was installed by Job Corps students, as well as the naturalistic landscaping around a spring and small creek west of Building 12 (Peters personal communication 14 June 2012).

Table of Resources

Building No.	Historic Use	Current Use	Construction Date	National Register Potential
1	Main Building	Main Building	1867-1869; 1898; 1925	Yes
2	O'Rourke Memorial Library	Administration	1929-1930	Yes
3	Science Classroom Building	Classrooms	1927	Yes
4	Garage	Landscaping/ Carpentry Shops	1932; 1955 ca.; 1978; 1990s	No
5	Employee Dormitory	Vacant	1955 ca.	No
6	Print Shop	Brick/EST	1932; 1960 ca.; 1990 ca.	No
7	Tailor Shop	Painting Shop	1955 ca.	No
8	Carpentry Shop/Fire Station	Facility Maintenance,	1960 ca.	No

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		Electrical Shop		
9	Boiler House	Welding Shop, Maintenance Shop	1899-1900; 1923; 1978; 1990s	No
12	Greenhouse Mechanical Building	Vacant	1880 ca.	No
10	Security Guard House	Security Guard House	1975 ca.	No
17	Storage	Storage	1991	No
25	Storage	Multiple Storage	1999	No
8B	Facilities Maintenance Storage	Facilities Maintenance Storage	1995	No
11	Brick Storage	Brick Storage	1984	No
24	Stationary Engineering Storage	Stationary Engineering Storage	1998	No
13	Home Builders Institute Office	Home Builders Institute Office	2002	No
14	Gymnasium	Gymnasium	1991	No
29	Waste Water Treatment Plant	Waste Water Treatment Plant	1990	No
10A	Security Storage	Security Storage	1990	No
22	Well House #4	Well House #4	1988	No
32	Cooling Tower	Cooling Tower	1990	No
20	Well House #2	Well House #2	1923	No
21	Well House #3	Well House #3	1993	No
18	Philosophers Gazebo	Victorian gazebo	1873	Yes
19	Theologians Gazebo	Salt and pepper gazebos	1893	Yes
40	Gazebo	Gazebo	1990	No
38	Water Fountain	Water Fountain	1995 ca.	No
33	Pavilion	Pavilion	1990	No
	Well House	Abandoned well house	1898	No
	Circular drive and lawn south of Building 1	Circular drive and lawn south of Building 1	1872	Yes
	Flagpole	Flagpole moved south of circle	1872	Yes
34	Classroom Trailer 1	Classroom Trailer 1	2010	No

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35	Classroom Trailer 2	Classroom Trailer 2	2010	No
23	Well House #5	Well House #5	1988	No
8A	Student Store	Student Store	1988	No
	Basketball courts	Basketball courts (2)	2000s	No
	Smoking pavilions	Smoking pavilions (4)	2000s	No

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates 1867-1971 **Architect/Builder** John Rudolph Niernsee; Father Benedict Sestini

Construction dates 1869, 1927, 1929-30

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Woodstock College opened in 1869 as a House of Studies, or Scholasticate, operated by the Society of Jesus, which provided two advanced education programs to brothers who had completed their initial introduction to the order in the novitiate program. One program was Philosophy, where brothers completed studies in philosophy, general academics, and a field of academic specialization. The second program was Theology for brothers studying for ordination. Formation in the Society of Jesus, or Jesuit, order is a multi-phased program that incorporates study interspersed with mission and service. A Jesuit typically serves a two-year novitiate. At the end of the novitiate, a Jesuit chooses to be either a brother or a scholastic who prepares for ordination. Jesuit scholastics and brothers typically continue their education in a three-year philosophy program. Service in teaching or other mission work follows the philosophy program. A Jesuit scholastic then returns to a seminary to complete a study of theology prior to ordination as a priest. Until the 1860s, the Society of Jesus maintained several Novitiate houses associated with its provinces throughout the United States, but no dedicated House of Studies to support Jesuit scholastics.

Woodstock College initially was conceived in 1866, when a group of four Catholic priests sought to establish a Jesuit seminary in the United States. Prior to that time, American candidates for the Jesuit priesthood typically were trained at foreign seminaries and were absent from the United States six or seven years to complete their studies. Some priests in the United States had pursued advanced and theological studies at the Catholic universities of Georgetown, Washington, D.C., or Fordham University, New York, but long-term individual study opportunities for Jesuit brothers at these locations were not ideal. A single, large, well-staffed House of Studies separated from the university setting was sought to prepare English-speaking scholars for their teaching duties and as priests in the United States or other mission fields (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:5-6, 12).

When Fathers Paresce, Stonestreet, Early, and O'Connor sought a location for the seminary, Maryland was considered an ideal location. Early settlement in Maryland was closely identified with Catholicism and the Society of Jesus, and the church maintained a number of missions throughout the state. The city of Baltimore, in particular, was home to a longstanding and growing Catholic community (Brugger 1988:147-148). In January 1866, the four Fathers traveled from Baltimore to survey a farm along the Patapsco River on Baltimore County's western border (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:3). The 155-acre farm was located approximately twenty-five miles from the city and maintained the bucolic and somewhat isolated landscape that the priests desired for the seminary (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:3). The \$4,500 purchase price was raised quickly, and 139 acres were purchased that January, to which a further 110 acres were added in April 1866 (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:5).

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On 7 March 1867, the college received its charter and construction of the Scholasticate began (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:12). Austrian-born architect John Rudolph Niernsee was chosen as the primary architect. After emigrating to America in 1838, Niernsee worked as an engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad before opening his own firm, Niernsee and Neilson, in 1848 (Dorsey and Dilts 1997:411). Father Benedict Sestini of Georgetown University, who had previously worked on St. Aloysius Church in Washington, D.C., assisted with the design and was credited with planning the building. Father Sestini became a teacher at Woodstock College (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:8; *Woodstock College* 1944:3). A hill in the center of the property was chosen as the location for the Scholasticate, which was designed to combine a Religious House and a House of Studies to accommodate the studies of both Philosophers and Theologians in the Jesuit formation system. Much of the building material for the college came from local sand deposits and stone quarried in nearby Fox Rock Quarry. The cornerstone of the building was laid in May 1867 and was reported to contain Latin inscriptions in a cavity in the stone (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:13-14). The chief mason was a Mr. Rappanier, who was German born. Many of the contractors working on the construction lived in small homes on the campus (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:14).

The college opened for classes in fall 1869, drawing in students from around the United States and Canada. Woodstock College also drew in a number of theologians from around the world to serve as professors (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:23). The initial community at Woodstock College comprised 76 individuals, including "17 priests, 43 Scholastics, and 16 Coadjutors." Thirty were in the three-year Philosophy program, and 17 were in the four-year Theology program (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:23). The building itself was still largely unfinished, and the students were tasked with unpacking, painting, and furnishing the Scholasticate; large amounts of construction debris had to be removed as well (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:14-15). The principal building was described in an early history of the college:

It is constructed in the form of a gigantic capital letter I . . . Within there are three floors with as many corridors, 316 feet in length from East to West. In the wings there are corridors, too, 166 feet long, with seven rooms on the front of the wings and five on the inner side . . . Here was a spacious home, almost a palatial home, for the students in Philosophy and Theology. . . [*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:23-24]

The east wing housed the Theologians, while the west wing housed the Philosophers (*Woodstock Letters* Vol LXXX 1951:55). The first five priests to complete their training at Woodstock College were ordained in 1870. In 1873, the Scholasticate was dedicated as the College of the Sacred Heart, and a statue of Jesus Christ was placed in the center of the circle in front of the main entry (*Woodstock College* 1944:6-7).

Enrollment at Woodstock College increased rapidly through the latter decades of the nineteenth century. By the 1870s, the community had grown to over 140, necessitating renovations to the main building (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:103-104). The attic was converted into a fourth floor for dormitory space by 1882, providing rooms for incoming students (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:105). Subsequent years saw several renovations made to the main building's chapel, as well as the creation of an infirmary and the construction of several greenhouses (*Woodstock Letters* XXII 1893:559-560; *Woodstock Letters* XXIII 1894:200). In 1889, a "small but neat observatory" was built on the campus for astronomical observations (*Woodstock Letters* XVIII 1889:126). The observatory (no longer extant) characterized the Jesuit commitment to learning not only theology and philosophy but also science and mathematics. The rivalry between the theology and philosophy students attending Woodstock College often was manifested in friendly pranks and competitions (*Woodstock Letters* LXXIII 1944:251-254).

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In addition to academic pursuits, the students at Woodstock College also learned vocational skills. Within a few decades of its founding, the school featured shops for carpentry, printing, tailoring, and shoemaking (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:192). The print shop, originally located in the main college building, was moved in 1896 upon completion of the White House. The White House (no longer extant) was constructed northwest of the Scholasticate to provide additional work space, as well as dormitories for both students and workers (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:192-193). The *Woodstock Letters* were published in the school print shop so that "the members of the English-speaking Provinces would be furnished with edifying accounts of the work done by their brethren, while future writers would have ready at hand the material for an authentic history of the Society" (*Woodstock Letters* XXVI 1897:12). Students also assisted with the working of the campus farm, where crops and livestock were raised both for use at the college and for sale (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:192-193).

The students also worked outside of the college's walls, creating numerous paths, gardens, and shrines throughout the campus. In 1877, the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes was dedicated in a hillock located southeast of the main building (*Woodstock College* 1944:6). One author, in celebrating Woodstock College's pastoral setting, wrote:

Were we even confined to our two hundred and fifty acres, we should certainly be more fortunate than others are in most houses of study. The grounds, though as yet but little improved by landscape gardening, are broken and hilly... The roads and paths which intersect the woods in every direction and wind along the Patapsco, seeing what little labor has been expended on them, are already the admiration of visitors. . . [*Woodstock Letters* II 1873:51]

Much of the early impetus for landscape improvements came from Italian theologian Father Sabetti. In 1888, Sabetti completed the "Via Sabettina," a mile-long path encircling the campus; the walkway provided students and faculty with a place for quiet contemplation and exercise (*Woodstock Letters* XVII 1888:268; *Woodstock College* 1944:7). Father Sabetti was also instrumental in the construction of greenhouses on the campus (*Woodstock Letters* XXIII 1894:200). In addition to the greenhouses and the "Via Sabettina," two sets of pavilions were built overlooking the Patapsco, adding to the natural appeal of the campus (*Woodstock Letters* XXII 1893:560). Early recreational facilities included two handball courts and a baseball field (*Woodstock College* 1944:5). A rectangular plot of ground was established as a cemetery for deceased priests. An octagonal mortuary chapel was constructed in the center of the plot.

The end of the nineteenth century saw numerous changes and improvements to the facilities at Woodstock College. A steam laundry house (BA-1581), complete with machinery to "wash, dry, and iron the clothes," was erected at a distance from the college (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:193). In 1897, a steam heating system was installed in the main college building, eliminating the need for stoves and chimneys throughout the school. The new steam heating system was fed by a boiler initially located in the basement of the northeast wing of the main building. The basement, however, soon proved to be inadequate, and a free-standing boiler house (Building 9) was completed in 1900 (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:195-196). The early years of the twentieth century also saw the introduction of a running water system, electrical lighting, and a refrigeration system (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:197; *Woodstock Letters* XLVIII 1919:294-295).

The turn of the twentieth century saw great fluctuations in the enrollment at Woodstock College. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, both the Philosophers and the Theologians from the Missouri Province left Woodstock College to attend the newly established seminary at the St. Stanislaus Novitiate in Missouri (St. Stanislaus National Register

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Nomination 1971). By 1904, students from the New Orleans Province had departed (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:197). After these departures, the Woodstock College's population decreased to less than 140 individuals; enrollment at this low level had not been seen since the 1870s (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:197). The population, however, quickly rebounded during the first decade of the twentieth century, as large numbers of new students arrived. Many of these students came from Canada, California, and the Rocky Mountain states. By 1919, the college was home to over 250 students and faculty (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:198).

In 1910, Woodstock College comprised the following buildings: the main college building, a boiler house, the White House, St. Michael's Hall, a carpenter shop, workmens' house, greenhouses, observatory, and the mortuary chapel. The property also contained four dwellings, two laundry houses, and barns and appurtenances associated with the surrounding farmland (Woodstock College Archives, Woodstock for Sale Evaluation 1910). A new academic and dormitory building, known as the Green House, was built south of the White House in 1912. This new building was occupied by the Philosophers, while the Theologians moved into the White House (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:198).

Woodstock College continued to grow and prosper through the first half of the twentieth century. A significant addition was constructed in 1927, when the new science building (Building 3) was completed (*Woodstock Letters* LVI 1927:393-394). Located west of the southwest corner of the primary building, the new science hall, in the words of one Father, "scientifically speaking, changed the face of Woodstock!" (*Woodstock Letters* LVIII 1929:68). The building consisted of laboratory facilities for teaching physics, biology, chemistry, and astronomy, in addition to a library containing thousands of volumes (*Woodstock Letters* LVIII 1929:68-75). The building also contained a museum, featuring "over 4,000 minerals. . . 1,500 fossils, and 6,000 shells. Birds were represented to the number of 1,000, and the plant kingdom by 7,000 of its members" (*Woodstock Letters* LVIII 1929:75). Scientific pursuits at Woodstock College were encouraged by a campus "Science Circle," which had been formed by the Philosophers in 1885 (*Woodstock Letters* LVIII 1929:75).

During the late 1920s, a new library (Building 2) also was constructed, and the library's former location in the main building was renovated into a new academic hall/auditorium (*Woodstock Letters* LXX 1941:474). During the construction, great care was taken to preserve the ceiling of the former library, which featured a detailed painting of the solar system created by Father Sestini in 1876 (*Woodstock Letters* LXX 1941:474, 476-477). The new O'Rourke Library, completed in 1929 and dedicated to one of the college's founding fathers, soon grew to contain over 130,000 volumes (Woodstock College 1944:7).

In 1944, Woodstock College celebrated its first 75 years. By that time, the college had ordained 1,716 priests and witnessed an overall nationwide increase of American Jesuits from 800 in 1870 to 6,000 in 1944. Woodstock College had supplied numerous teachers and scholars to the faculties of Jesuit educational institutions throughout the United States, including Georgetown University, Fordham University, Boston College, and Loyola College in Baltimore, among others. The college claimed that the growth in the number of Jesuit higher educational institutions from 13 schools with 1,000 pupils in 1870 to 15 universities, 11 colleges, and 38 high schools serving 70,000 students was due to the training that American Jesuits received at Woodstock College. Catholic education at all levels also was supported by publications from the Woodstock Press. Priests ordained at Woodstock College also began to fill the upper administrative positions in the Society of Jesus in the United States. Between 1895 and 1944, six Apostolic Delegates and seven prelates serving in the United States had been ordained at Woodstock College (Woodstock College 1944:6, 7, 11). Woodstock College no longer was the only Jesuit seminary in the United States. Other Jesuit seminaries founded since the establishment of Woodstock

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-7

Woodstock College, Baltimore County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

College included St. Stanislaus in Missouri (novitiate program 1823; seminary ca. 1900); Weston College (1922); and, St. Mary's College in Kansas (1931) (Woodstock College 1944:11).

Life at Woodstock College was altered by the entry of the United States into World War II. Academic and theological study continued as before, but the vocational training took on a new importance as a means of supporting the war effort. Many students undertook jobs around the campus to free up workers for military service, while others worked on the college's farm, growing produce. It was believed that this combination of both physical and academic work would prepare Woodstock College's students for the difficult work of rebuilding the missions disrupted by the global conflict (Woodstock College 1944:15).

The post-war era brought about numerous new challenges to the Jesuits at Woodstock College. The campus was shaken by a fire that completely consumed the Green House on the night of 21 January 1951 (*Woodstock Letters* LXXX 1951:55). At the time, the building housed a number of college employees, the tailor shop, and the music library. The main building suffered some damage to the Philosophers (west) wing due to the close proximity of the Green House (*Woodstock Letters* LXXX 1951:55, 58-59).

The greatest challenges to the college in this era, however, were not physical but cultural. During the 1960s, the Catholic Church underwent a cultural shift that eventually led to the decline of Woodstock College. The belief that a Jesuit education should be undertaken in rural isolation was abandoned, replaced by a philosophy that embraced "an expanded awareness that theological work has to be done in association with various religious traditions and also with other areas of knowledge" (*Sarasota Journal* 10/24/1969:27). Jesuits not only were expected to work alongside those of other faiths, but also in urban areas, where they could minister to a diverse community. This shift resulted in many Jesuit institutions relocating to larger metropolitan areas. Woodstock College was no exception, and, by the end of the 1960s, plans were made to close down the century old college and transfer it from the bucolic hills of the Maryland countryside to the cosmopolitan streets of Manhattan. The new location would exist alongside the Protestant Union Theological Seminary, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and Colombia University (*Sarasota Journal* 10/24/1969:27). With the relocation to New York City, a century of Catholic education along the Patapsco River came to an end. Declining enrollment led to the closing of the Jesuit seminary in New York within five years. However, the legacy of Woodstock College continues at Georgetown University's Woodstock Theological Center (Woodstock Theological Center 2009).

In 1969-1970, the Roman Catholic Church explored the sale of the college property, which then comprised 673 acres. Woodstock College sought an owner to reuse the buildings in a compatible manner and to keep the property intact. The State of Maryland expressed interest in acquiring the entire property with shared use between two state departments. The Department of Forests and Parks (now known as Department of Natural Resources) wanted to add the woodlands and other acreage to the Patapsco State Park. The property represented a "missing link in the park continuum along the upper Patapsco River in Baltimore County" (Maryland Department of Forests and Parks ca. 1969:5). The Maryland Department of Labor and Industry, with cooperation from the U.S. Department of Labor, was interested in the college buildings on the property for use as a Job Corps center. The relatively remote location away from Baltimore was considered a plus for the residential center (Maryland Department of Forests and Parks ca. 1969:4). In 1971, the State of Maryland purchased the Woodstock College property with the exception of two cemeteries that remained the property of the Roman Catholic Church (Baltimore County Deed 5206/389 1971).

Maryland Historical Trust

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Inventory No. BA-7

Woodstock College, Baltimore County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

The majority of the property became part of the Patapsco State Park. In April 1971, the State of Maryland leased 64 acres comprising the main Woodstock College buildings to the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. The condition survey of the buildings at Woodstock College attached to the lease recorded the following buildings: the main building (Building 1), the classroom building (Building 3), the library (Building 2), the frame and block dormitories (Building 5), the woodshop and garage (Building 8), the print shop (Building 6), pump houses (Building 20), pagodas (Buildings 18 and 19), small greenhouses (Building 12), small observatories (no longer extant), a "brick one-room building," Quonset storage huts (no longer extant), a garage building (Building 4), a boiler house (Building 9), and a sewage treatment plant (Lease Exhibit D 1971).

The buildings and grounds of the former Woodstock College were adapted for use as a Manpower Training Center, part of the Job Corps training network. The Job Corps was established in 1964 as part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 established a vocational jobs training program to assist underprivileged youth aged 16 to 21. The first Job Corps center opened in January 1965 at Camp Catoctin, Maryland. By the end of 1965, 87 Job Corps centers were opened and serving nearly 17,000 young people. Since the 1960s, the Job Corps program has continued to evolve in response to youth requirements and changing marketable skills. In 1970, co-educational training was introduced. By 2009, 123 Job Corps centers operated in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. During that year, the centers trained nearly 60,000 students (National Job Corps Association ca. 2009).

Renovations to adapt the buildings of the former Woodstock College into a Job Corps center began in 1971 (Woodstock Job Corps Center 2011). These renovations included removal of all religious symbols from the exterior and interior of each building. All buildings required modifications to meet current building codes. External fire escapes were added to the three main stone buildings (Buildings 1, 2, and 3) that form the core of the campus. Interior modifications were made to update utilities and to accommodate new room uses. The smaller support buildings were adapted into vocational training shops. Early shops included the plumber shop (Building 7), painting shop (Building 5), auto mechanic shop (Building 4), plasterers shop (Building 6), carpentry and electrical shops (Building 8), and welding shop (Building 9) (Woodstock Job Corps Center drawings files). The current training program includes buildings for landscaping and carpentry (Building 4), brick laying (Building 6), and painting (Building 7), as well as an electric shop (Building 8). In recent years, vocational students have performed renovations to the shop buildings, including the installation of EIFS during the late 1990s.

Significance Statement

Woodstock College was established as an academic campus by the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits, as the first House of Studies built in the United States. The House of Studies, or Scholasticate, provided two advanced education programs to Jesuit brothers who had completed their initial introduction to the order in the novitiate program. One program was Philosophy, where brothers completed studies in philosophy, general academics, and a field of academic specialization. Following the Philosophy program, Jesuits often served as teachers in the Jesuit-sponsored universities, colleges, and preparatory schools. The second program was Theology for brothers studying for ordination. The academic campus was located in rural western Baltimore County overlooking the Patapsco River. The campus currently houses the Woodstock Job Corps Center, established in 1971, after the Society of Jesus closed Woodstock College and moved the seminary to New York City.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-7

Woodstock College, Baltimore County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

The core of the academic campus of the former Woodstock College is represented in the main building (Building 1), the former science classroom building (Building 3), and the former library (Building 2). These three adjacent buildings, along with gazebos (Structures 18 and 19), the circular drive in front of Building 1, and the surrounding lawn, form a district that possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying Criteria A and C and Criteria Consideration A. The period of significance from 1867 to 1971 spans the years of the institution's operation. The areas of significance are education (Criterion A) and architecture (Criterion C).

Woodstock College was constructed between 1867 and 1869 as the first Jesuit Scholasticate, or House of Studies, in the United States (Criterion A). The opening of the Jesuit House of Studies in Maryland allowed Jesuit priests to pursue their advanced academic and theological studies in the United States. This resulted directly in increasing the numbers of American Jesuits who were available to serve as educators and priests during the first half of the twentieth century. The role of Woodstock College affected the wider educational community through the service of Jesuit teachers and scholars on the faculties of noted Jesuit-sponsored educational institutions, including Georgetown University, Fordham University, Boston College, and Loyola College in Baltimore, among others (Woodstock College 1944:11).

Buildings 1, 2, and 3 are stone buildings that represent the work of master stone masons employing the classical style (Criterion C). The architectural design of the main building (Building 1) is credited to both architect John Rudolph Niernsee, who worked in Baltimore, and Father Benedict Sestini of Georgetown University and, later, Woodstock College. No architects were identified for the science/classroom building (Building 3) and the library (Building 2). All three buildings embody the classical aesthetic in their designs, proportions, massing, and ornamentation and retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to represent the former Woodstock College.

The property was constructed and operated by the Society of Jesus of the Roman Catholic Church during its period of significance. However, the primary significance of the property lies in its architecture and in the role of the institution in educating Jesuit brothers and priests who then became teachers and scholars on the faculties of noted Jesuit-sponsored educational institutions. Thus, the Woodstock College historic district derives its significance from architectural distinction and historical importance (Criteria Consideration A).

Buildings 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, and 20 and landscape elements that date prior to 1971 no longer retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or association with Woodstock College. These utilitarian buildings have been altered substantially through additions, the application of modern materials, and alterations in windows and doors that occurred after the property became the Woodstock Job Corps Center. These buildings no longer appear as they did when Woodstock College was operational. The buildings constructed for the Woodstock Job Corps Center since 1971 do not possess significance.

In conclusion, 64 acres containing the buildings associated with the former Woodstock College and currently occupied by the Woodstock Job Corps Center were surveyed during this investigation. The investigation identified a historic district of 4.35 acres that possesses the qualities of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The following elements were identified as contributing resources to the historic

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-7

Woodstock College, Baltimore County, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

district: Buildings 1, 2, and 3; structures 18 and 19; the circular driveway and lawn south of Building 1; and, the flagpole.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-7

Baltimore County Public Library

Var. Digital images accessed through the online catalog June 2012 at <http://www.bcpl.info>.

Baltimore County

1971 Deeds on file at the Baltimore County Courthouse. Viewed online July 2012.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property approx. 64 acres
Acreage of historical setting 139
Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Historic District Boundary: The boundary begins at the southeast corner of Building 1 at the intersection of the concrete sidewalk and the road and follows the sidewalk northward until it intersects with the road behind Building 1. The boundary turns westerly to follow the road and continues past the north end of Building 1 until it intersects with the road along the west elevation of Building 1. The boundary turns south to follow the concrete sidewalk along the west elevation of the west wing until it reaches the point opposite the northeast corner of Building 3. The boundary turns west to follow the sidewalk along the north elevation of Building 3 until it reaches the northwest corner of Building 3. The boundary turns south to follow the footprint of Building 3 to reach the southwest corner then turns east along the sidewalk along the south elevation of Building 3 to its southeast corner. The boundary then turns southerly following the west side of the road and turns west at the northwest corner of Building 2. The boundary follows the east edge of the parking lot to proceed to the southwest corner of Building 2 and continues southward to reach the edge of the plateau to include Structure 18. The boundary then follows the edge of the plateau east and northeast to include the twin pavilions (Structure 19) until it reaches the point opposite the southeast corner of Building 1. The boundary then turns northward to the beginning point. The boundary encompasses approximately 4.35 acres.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Katherine Grandine and Travis Shaw/Historians		
organization	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	date	July 2012
street & number	241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100	telephone	301-694-0428
city or town	Frederick	state	Maryland 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-7

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Bayhurst, Paul

2012 Facilities Manager, Woodstock Job Corps Center. Personal communications, 14 June and 2-3 July, 2 August.

Brugger, Robert

1988 *Maryland: A Middle Temperment*. Johns Hopkins University Press. Baltimore, Maryland.

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2012 *Woodstock Job Corps Center, Woodstock, Maryland, Facility Planning Report*. 2 Vols. Provided by PBDewberry, Inc.

Dorsey, John R., and James Dilts

1997 *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture*. Tidewater Publishing. Centreville, Maryland.

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1957, 1964, 1971 Viewed June 2012 at NETR online at <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

Kelly, Dana

2012 Construction and Engineering CIT Manager, Woodstock Job Corps Center. Personal communications 2-3 July and 2 August.

Kennedy, John

2012 Paint Shop supervisor, Woodstock Job Corps Center. Personal communication 14 June.

Lease

1971 Provided by PBDewberry, Inc., Arlington, Virginia.

Maryland Department of Forests and Parks

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Maryland Historical Trust

n.d. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms. On file at the MHT Library, Crownsville, Maryland.

2000 *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland*. Crownsville, Maryland.

National Job Corps Association

2009 ca. Jobs Corps Fact Sheet. Viewed online July 2012 at <http://www.njcaweb.org/uploads/45thAnniversaryJobCorpsHISTORY.pdf>.

Peters, Jack

2012 Plumber, Woodstock Job Corps Center. Personal communications, 14 June, 2-3 July.

Maryland Historical Trust
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Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

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1969 "Seminaries Go Into the City." 24 October, 1969. Sarasota, Florida.

St. Stanislaus Seminary National Register Nomination

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n.d. Special Collections, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

Woodstock College

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Var. Drawings, viewed in Building 2, July 2012.

2011 "Woodstock Job Corps: About Us" Electronic Resource: <http://woodstock.jobcorps.gov/about.aspx>. Accessed 10 July 2012.

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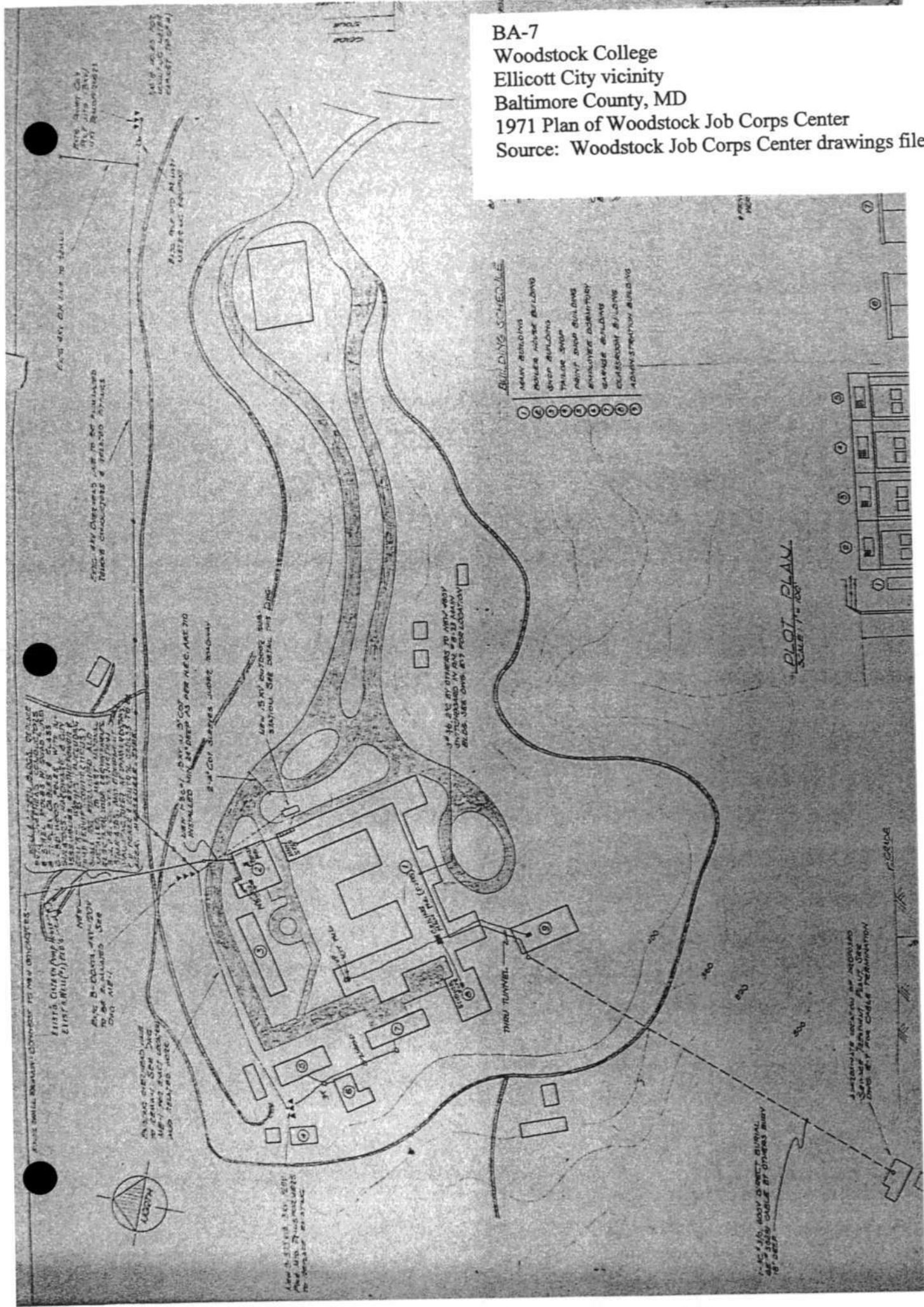
Woodstock Theological Center

2009 "History of Woodstock Theological Seminary" Electronic Resource:
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BUILDING SCHEMATIC

1 NEW BUILDINGS
2 HOUSES WHERE BUILDINGS
3 OTHER BUILDINGS
4 TALLER BUILDINGS
5 NEW BUILDINGS
6 NEW BUILDINGS
7 NEW BUILDINGS
8 NEW BUILDINGS
9 NEW BUILDINGS
10 NEW BUILDINGS

PLOT PLAN



----- PROPOSED HISTORIC
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100, Frederick, MD 21701
DATE: 04/14/12 PREPARED BY: JAG

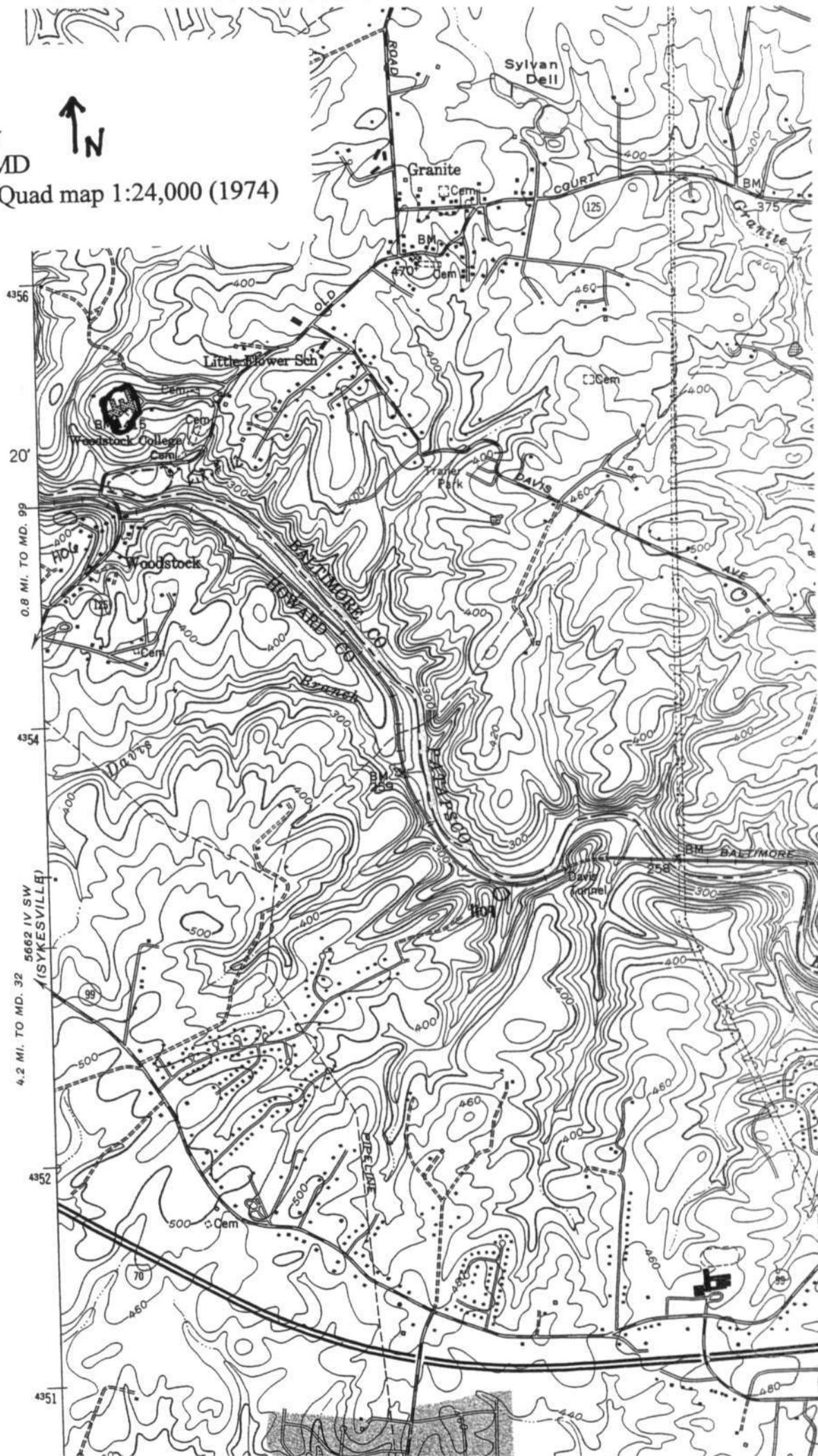
BA-7

Woodstock College

Ellicott City vicinity

Baltimore County, MD

Ellicott City USGS Quad map 1:24,000 (1974)



Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Woodstock College, Baltimore County

Inventory No.

BA-7

Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # BA-7
2. Woodstock College
3. Baltimore County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. June-July 2012
6. MD SHPO
7. Photo paper and ink: HP Viverra ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)
8. Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

Photo

BA-7_2012-07-02_01.tif	Building 1, overall view, looking north
BA-7_2012-07-02_02.tif	Building 1, detail of front entry, looking north
BA-7_2012-07-02_03.tif	Building 1, east elevation with entry sign and structure 33, looking west
BA-7_2012-07-02_04.tif	Building 1 chapel addition, looking south
BA-7_2012-06-14_05.tif	Building 1, interior of former chapel space, looking south
BA-7_2012-07-02_06.tif	Building 2, east and north elevations, looking south
BA-7_2012-07-02_07.tif	Building 2, detail of front entry, looking west
BA-7_2012-07-03_08.tif	Building 2, detail of interior entryway, looking east
BA-7_2012-07-02_09.tif	Building 3, south elevation, looking northwest
BA-7_2012-07-03_10.tif	Building 4, south and west elevations, looking north
BA-7_2012-07-03_11.tif	Building 4, north elevation, looking south
BA-7_2012-06-14_12.tif	Building 5, east and south elevations, looking northwest
BA-7_2012-07-03_13.tif	Building 5, north elevation, looking southwest
BA-7_2012-07-03_14.tif	Building 6, east and north elevations, looking south
BA-7_2012-07-02_15.tif	Building 7, north and east elevations, looking south
BA-7_2012-07-03_16.tif	Building 8, south elevation, looking north
BA-7_2012-07-03_17.tif	Building 8, west and north elevations, looking east
BA-7_2012-07-03_18.tif	Building 9, south and west elevations, looking north
BA-7_2012-07-03_19.tif	Building 9, northeast corner, looking south
BA-7_2012-07-02_20.tif	Building 12, south and east elevations, looking northwest
BA-7_2012-07-02_21.tif	Structure 18, Victorian Gazebo, looking northwest
BA-7_2012-07-02_22.tif	Structure 19, Salt and Pepper Gazebos, looking southwest
BA-7_2012-07-02_23.tif	Circle with structure 38 fountain, looking south
BA-7_2012-07-02_24.tif	Abandoned well house with well house Structure 20 in background, looking southeast
BA-7_2012-06-14_25.tif	Buildings 25, new building, and 8B, looking west
BA-7_2012-07-02_26.tif	Building 10, east and south elevations with Building 10A in background, looking west
BA-7_2012-07-02_27.tif	Building 11 with Building 24 in background, looking west

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

BA-7

Woodstock College, Baltimore County

Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 2

BA-7_2012-07-02_28.tif

Buildings 24, 13, and 7, looking west

BA-7_2012-07-03_29.tif

Building 14, east and north elevations, looking southwest

BA-7_2012-07-03_30.tif

Building 8A, looking north

BA-7_2012-07-03_31.tif

Water towers, looking north



BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

7/2/2012

ACEA, Inc.

BA-7-2012-07-02_01.tif

Building 1, looking N

1/31



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

WOODSTOCK

BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc

7/2/2012

MD-SHPO

Bldg 1, detail of entry, looking N

2/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD
REGA, Inc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 1, east elevation, looking west

3/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD

REC-A, Enc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPo

Bldg 1, chapel addition, looking S

4/31



BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

6/14/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 1, interior of former chapel/
addition, looking S

5/31



BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

REGA, Inc.

1/8/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 2, E + N elevations, looking S

6/31



REV. JOHN WOODWARD'S
MEMORIAL LIBRARY

WOODSTOCK
ADMINISTRATION BLDG.

Earth Day
Every Day

BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore County MD

RCGA, Inc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 2, Main entry looking W

7/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD
RCA, Inc.

7/3/2012
MD SHPO
Bldg 2 - interior of front entry, looking E
8/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD
PCGA, Inc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO
Bldg 3 south elevation, Looking NW
9/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD

RG&A, Inc.

7/3/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 4 south & west elevations
looking N

10/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

7/3/2012

NDSHPo

Bldg 4, North elevation, looking S

11/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

4/14/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 5, east + south elevations
looking NW

12/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD

RCG-A, Inc.

7/3/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 5, North elevation,
looking SW

13/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD
PCMA, Inc.
7/3/2012

MD 34P0
Bldg 6, east and North elevations,
looking S
14/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD
RCGA, Inc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 7, North and east elevations,
looking S

15/31



BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

7/3/2012

MD SAPo

Bldg 8, south elevation, looking N

16/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore^{CO} MD

RCGA, Inc.

7/3/2012

MD SHPo

Bldg 8 - West and North elevations,
looking E

17/31



3A-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co MD

RCGA, Inc. 1

7/3/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 9, south + west elevations,
looking N

18/31



BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

1/3/2012

MD SHPo

Bldg 9, NE corner, looking S

19/31



BA-7
Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 12, south and east elevations,
looking NW

20/31



BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO

Structure 18, Victorian Gazebo,
looking NW

21/31



BA-7
Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

1/2/2012

MD SHPO

Structure 18 "Salt and Pepper"

Pavilions, looking SW

22/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD

REG-A, Inc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO

Circle with Str. 38-Fountain,
looking SW

22/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co., MD

REGA, Inc.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO

Abandoned well hse w/ structure 20
in background, looking SE

24/31



BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

REG A, Inc.

6/14/2012

MD SHPO

Bldgs 25, new bldg, 8B, looking W

25/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD
RCGA, Inc.
7/2/2012
MD SHPO
Bldg 10, looking W
26/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD

REGA, INC.

7/2/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg H w/24 in background,
looking W

27/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD
RGA, Inc.

7/2/2012
MD SHPO

Bldgs 24, 13, and 7,
looking W
28/31



BA-7

Woodstock College

Baltimore Co. MD

RCGA, Inc.

7/3/2012

MD SHPO

Bldg 14, looking SW

29/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD
RCGA, Inc.
7/3/2012
MD SHPO
Bldg 8A, looking N
30/31



BA-7
Woodstock College
Baltimore Co. MD


RCCA, Inc.

7/3/2012

MD SHPO

Water Towers, looking N

31/31

<p>1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Baltimore TOWN STREET NO. Old Court Road VICINITY Dist. II</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE WALL CONSTRUCTION NO. OF STORIES</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY BA-7</p> <p>2. NAME Woodstock College</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD 1869 STYLE ARCHITECT BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC</p> <p>Overlooking the Patapsco River. A Jesuit Seminary. Built of granite stone from local quarries; contains a valuable library; old trees and gardens, chapel, St. Alphonsus Church, and cemetery.</p> <p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior</p>	
<p> 6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> <p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p>	<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p> <p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER (First HABS Report) E. Frances Offutt HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD July 29, 1965</p>